

# HOME FIRESIDE *and* GARDEN



Moore & Galloway  
Lumber  Company

LUMBER and MILLWORK

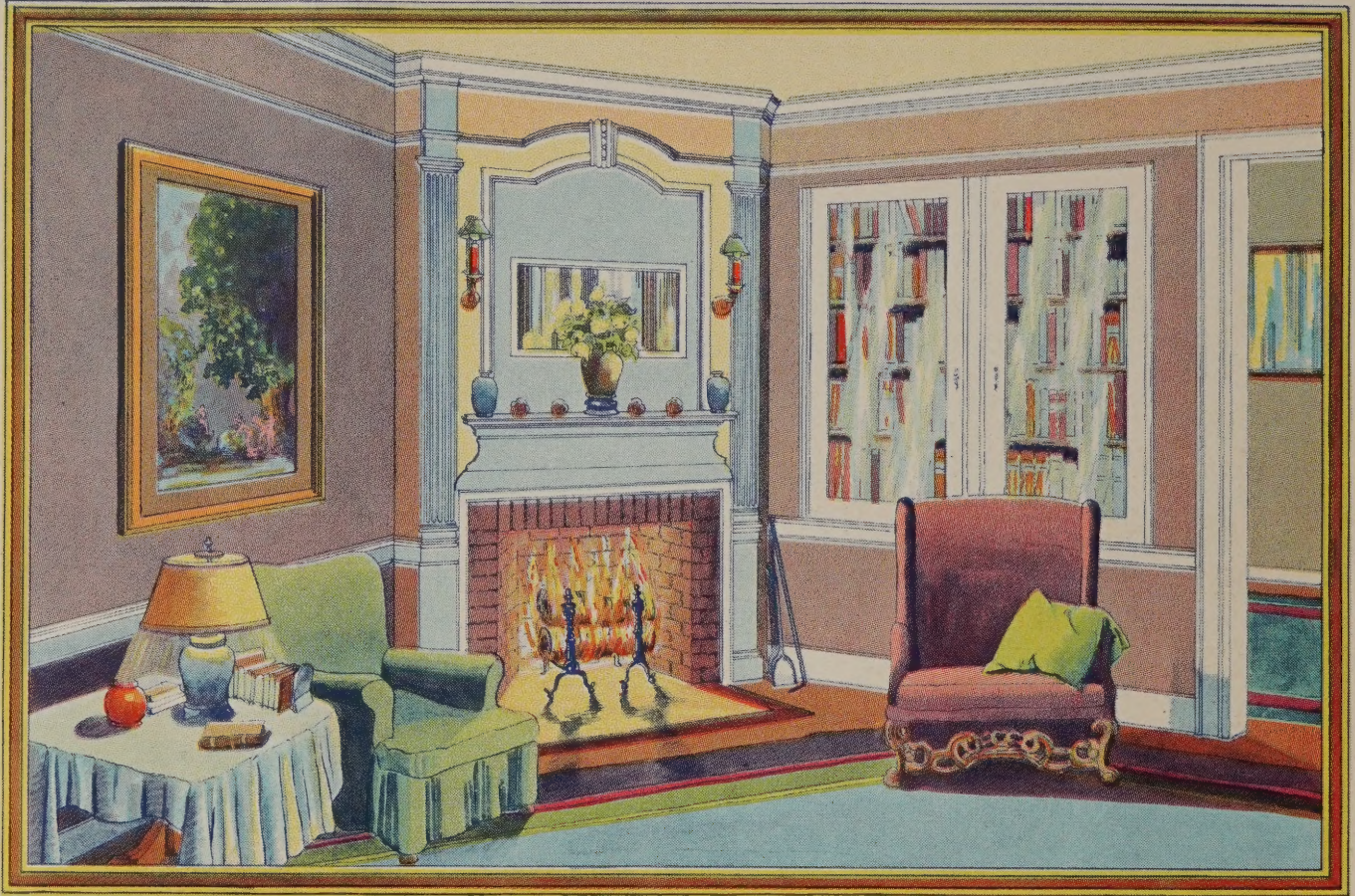
Wholesale & Retail  
225 W. McWilliams St.  
Phone No. 627

-- Two Yards --

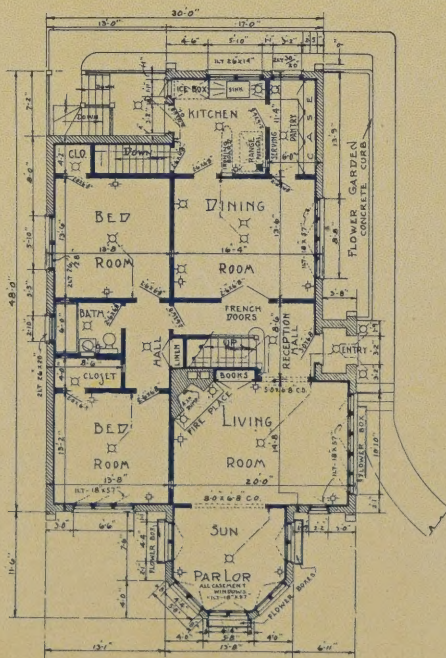
Retail  
77 No. Main St.  
Phone No. 742



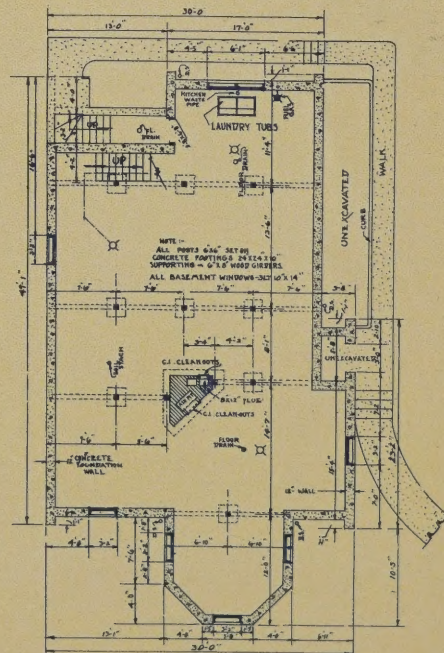
# Our Front Cover Home — *The Zirconia*



The modern brick bungalow illustrated so attractively on our front cover contains five rooms and bath and the big sun parlor on the first floor besides two big bedrooms and bath which can be finished off upstairs. The basement also provides well arranged space for heating plant, laundry, work-shop, etc.



+ FIRST FLOOR PLAN +



+ BASEMENT PLAN +





# *Comfort in the Home*

COMFORT is the essence of home. There are many degrees of comfort. What would appeal to some as very comfortable would probably fall short for another or perhaps overshoot the mark, providing luxuries with which one would hardly feel at home. All of which bears out the idea that his home is a man's castle and he may furnish it as he pleases, within his means and with the purpose in view of the uses that are to be made of the house. And through it all will run the idea of comfort, that is to say, appropriateness and suitability.

A big living room is desirable, and a big easy chair beside the fire or under a well placed lamp has a strong appeal to the tired head of the house after a hard day's work, and no less to the other members of the family who in their way have labored just as hard and are equally deserving of rest and relaxation such as the true home alone can give.

In helping our friends and customers to plan their homes we keep in mind always the very important items of comfort and convenience.



# What Is Colonial Decoration?

**T**HE popularity of the small house designed along Colonial lines brings up many questions about what is and what is not correct in Colonial decoration. While most people do not care to subject themselves to the inconveniences of a strictly Colonial house, without efficient heating plant, bathrooms and cupboard space, they are extremely fussy about the felicity of the decoration.

The exterior of the Colonial house is best painted ivory with trim of green, yellow with trim of white or gray with trim of darker gray. These are the conventional Colonial color schemes. The green and white combination is most popular and can be relieved of the stigma of sameness if the shade of green used for the trim is varied. Blue green, apple green, gray green and yellow green may all be used as well as their various shades and tones.

The decoration of the interior, however, is not a subject for argument. Woodwork, for example, is popularly supposed to be correct only when painted ivory or dead white. Walls must be decorated with elaborate designs in the French or Chinese tradition.

As a matter of fact, Colonial woodwork was painted white only occasionally. Pearl gray and cream were far more popular colors, according to Professor Fiske Kimball, a recognized authority on American domestic architecture. Another popular shade was a light blue-gray, while gray-green held an equally enviable position.

Many Colonial rooms were wood panelled. Some were painted a flat color, others stained and varnished while still others were painted and decorated with armorial bear-

ings or pictures. Sometimes a marbled or grained effect was used. Another popular treatment was to use variegated shades of white and black or white and red. In truth, the owner of a Colonial style house has considerable latitude in the selection of appropriate woodwork finishes.

In the matter of wall finishes there should be no argument, for, curiously enough, both sides are right. French or Chinese wallpapers were used in Colonial homes as early as 1740, but usually in the large homes of the wealthy. Interior decorations in these early American mansions was a matter of continual change. Just before the Revolution a period of enthusiasm for Greek architecture and decoration seized the more sophisticated. Immediately smooth plastered walls, undecorated, cornices, ceiling patterns and much plaster detail became popular.

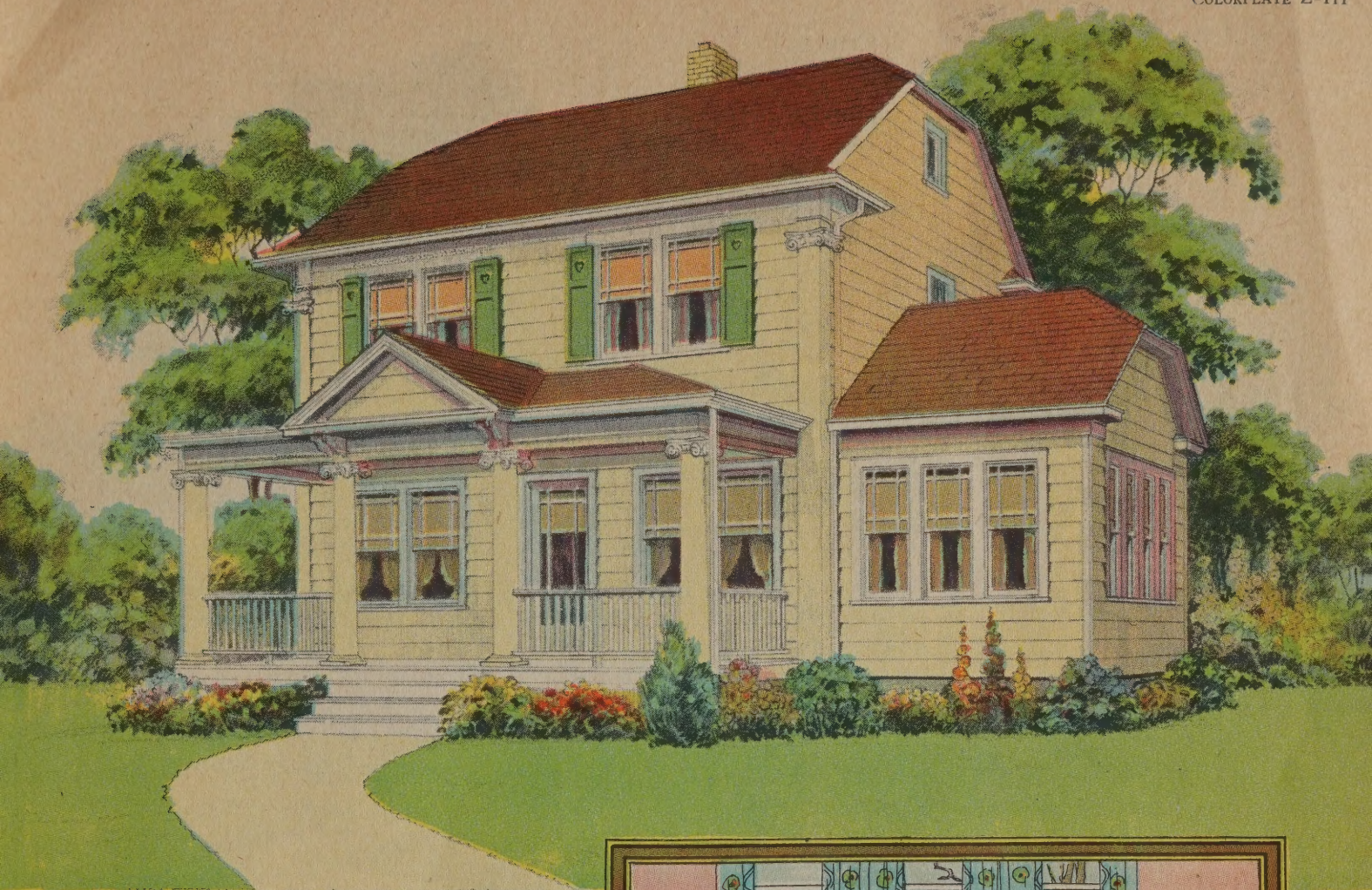
In the smaller homes, however, a plain wall finish was popularly used. For this reason, the present day small Colonial type house may be decorated simply and still be in the tradition. The first type of Colonial wall finish, of course, was crude board paneling. Later lime became accessible and plaster was made. Because this was a coarse material it was applied with a wood float instead of a metal trowel. The finish was rough and slightly textured, much like a modern sand float plaster finish.

Some walls were white, but light gray, buff, cream, light green and gray blue were used as well. Modern painted walls have just as much place in the small Colonial house as those of more elaborate pattern. The cleanliness of painted walls and their basic economy make them truly up-to-date; their tradition adapts them for period use.



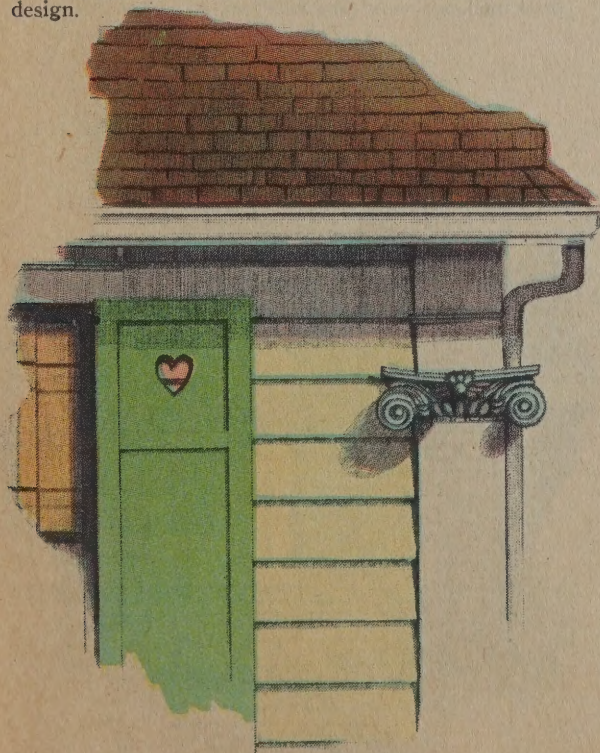
An Excellent Example of Wood Panelled Walls with Painted Designs. This room is from a house in Marmion, Va., and is Now on View in the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum, New York City.



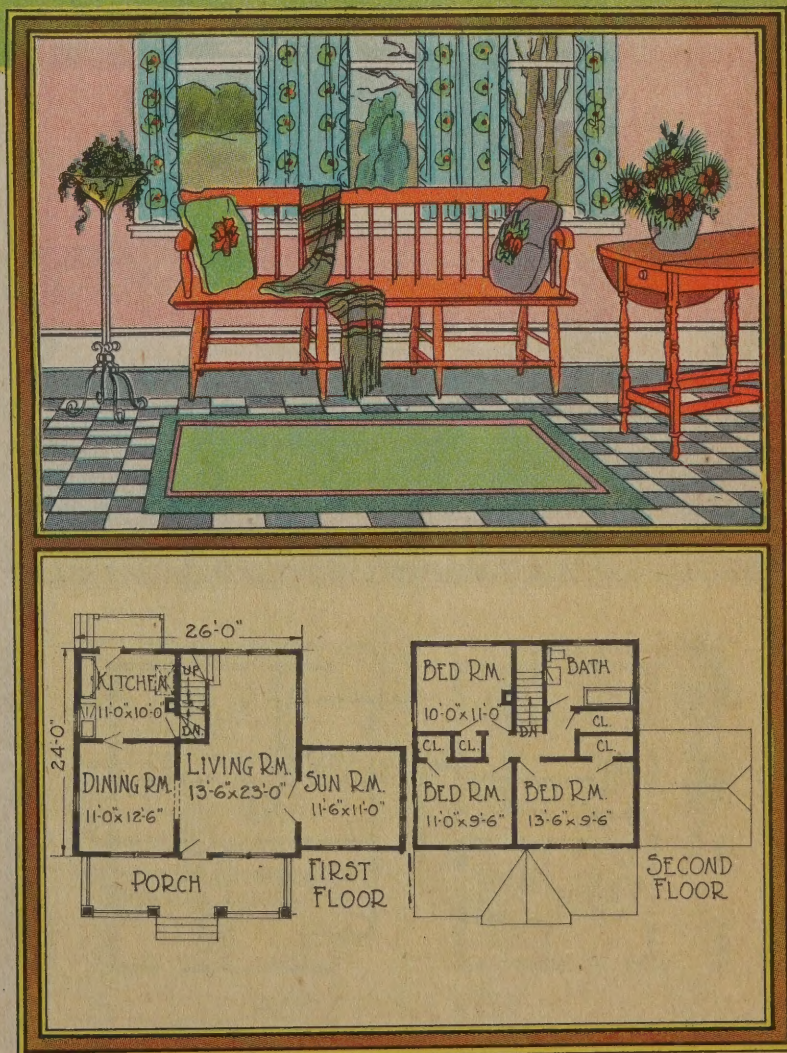


## The ZANESVILLE

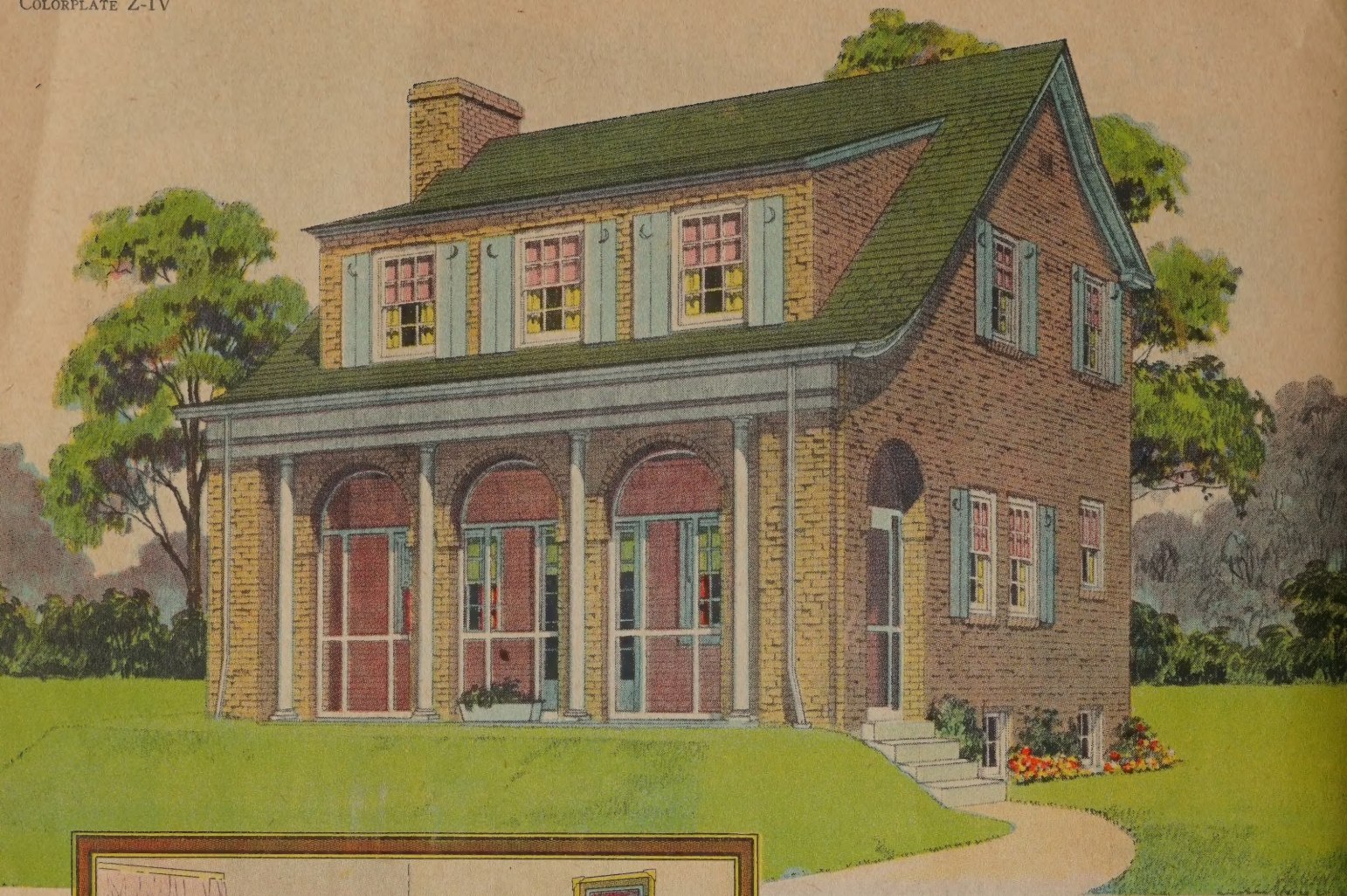
A PRETTY little Colonial home of six rooms and bath. Size 24x24 feet. The sun room addition opening from the living room adds eleven feet to the width. The ionic capitals crowning the corner posts and the porch columns give a distinctive air to this design.



Detail of Corner Post Treatment with Ionic Capital

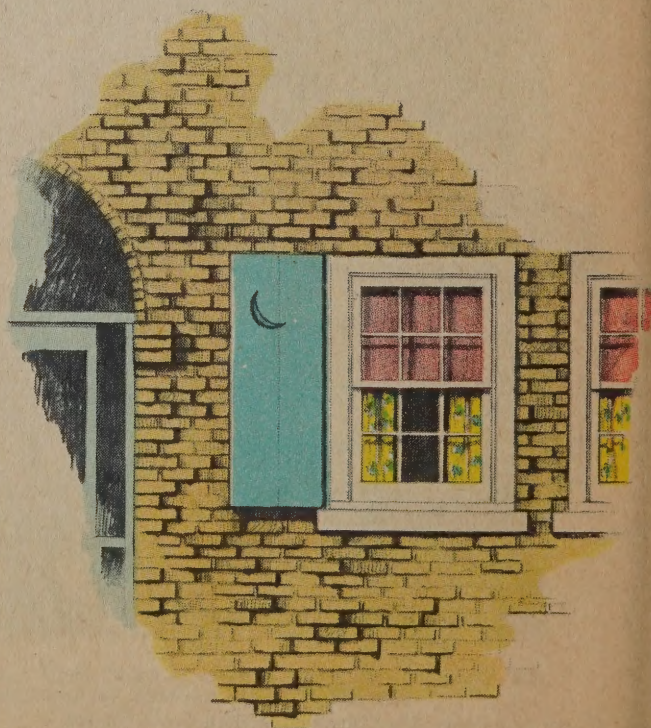
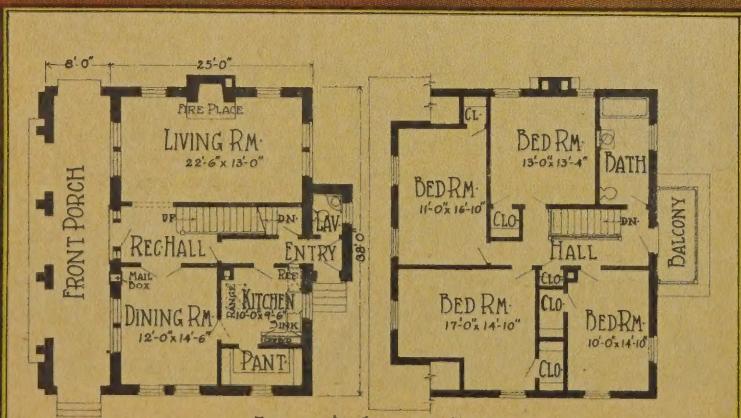
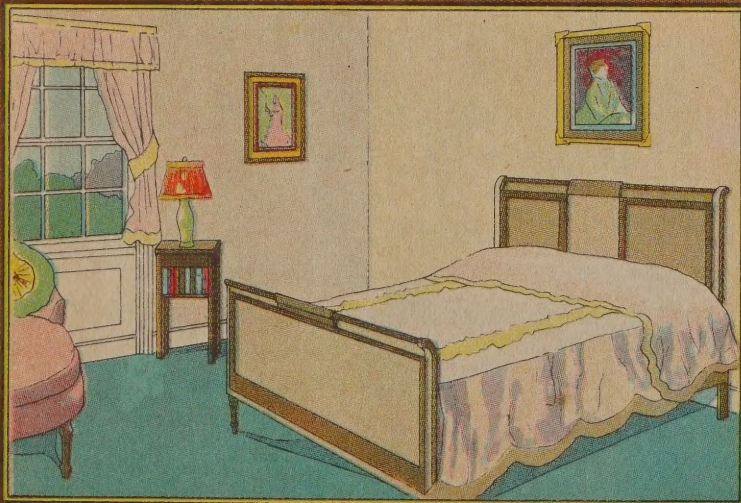






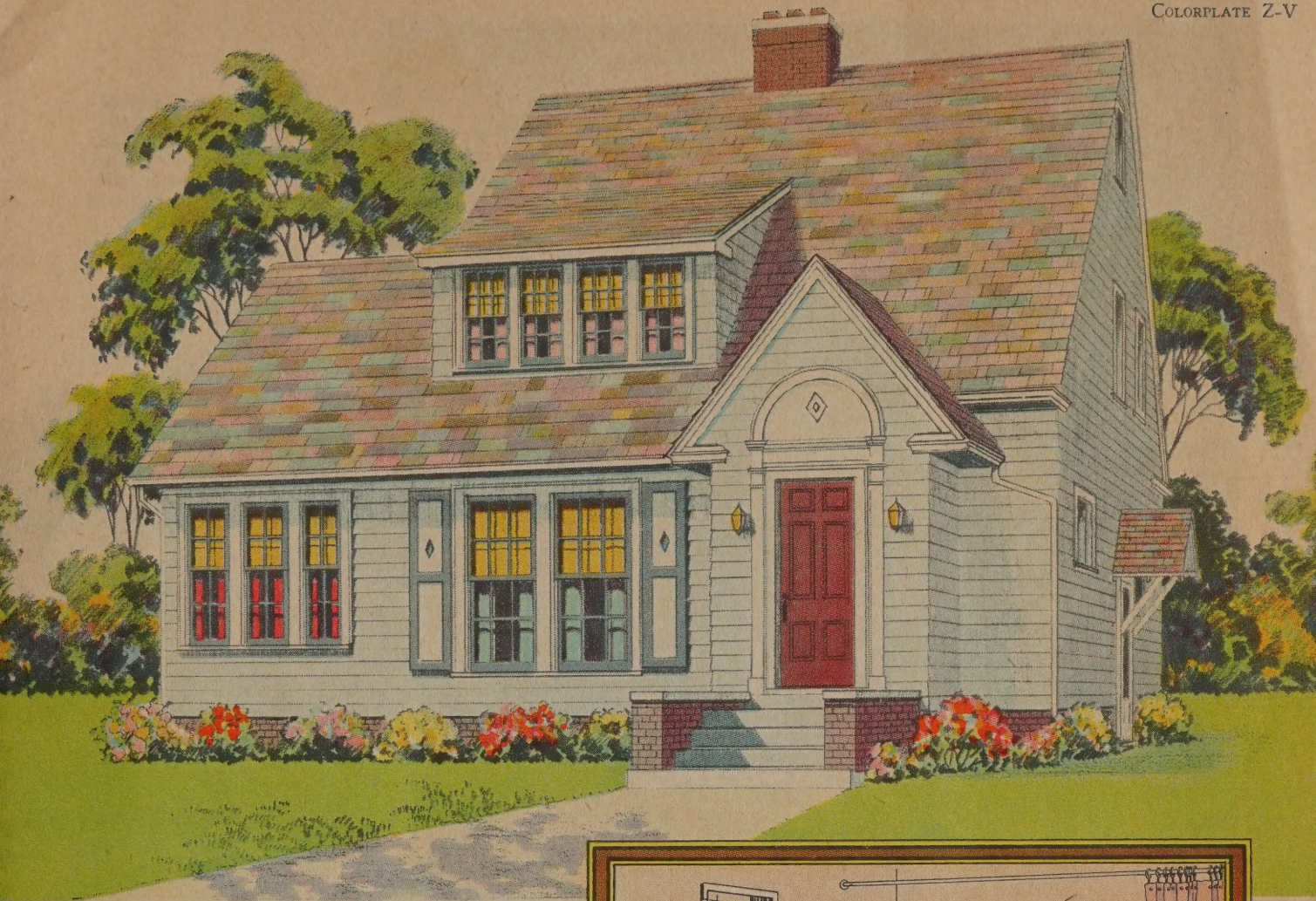
## The ZENITH

A SEVEN-ROOM home in the skintled brick style. This rugged, uneven method of laying common brick makes a very artistic effect.



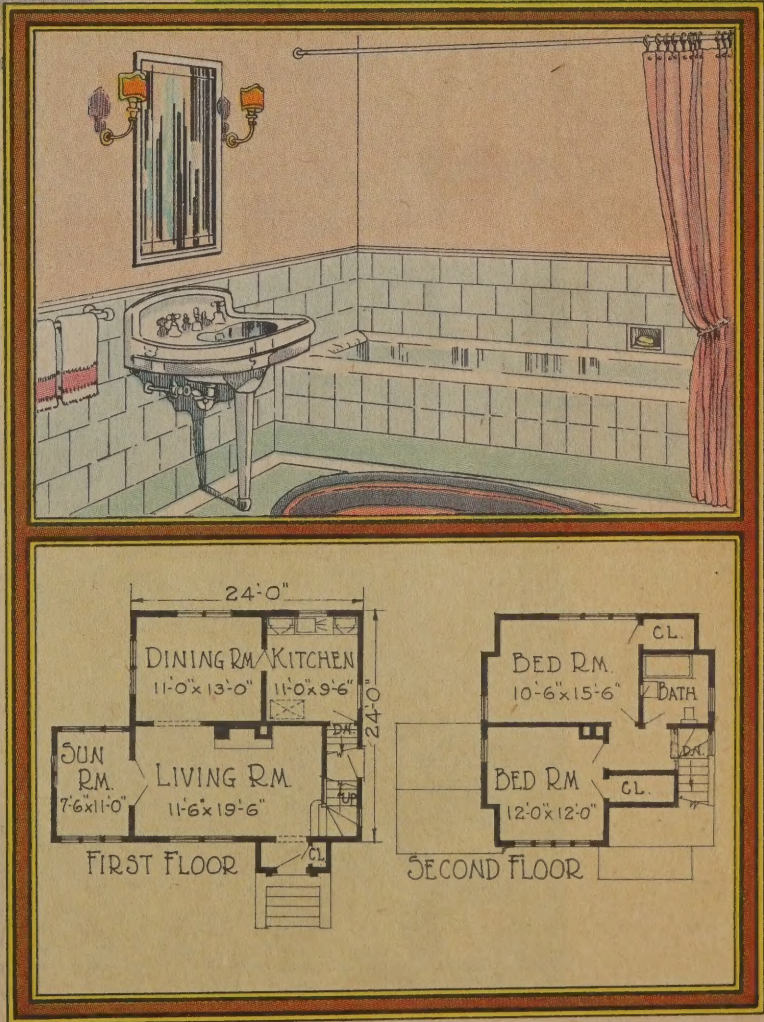
Detail of Skintled or Irregular Laid Brick Work Near Entrance.





# The ZEANDALE

AN English cottage of five rooms and bath measuring only 24x24 feet except for the sun room addition which extends the width seven feet six inches further. Color sketch to right shows a beautiful tiled bathroom in this home.



Detail of Side Entrance with Gable Hood.



THE High Ceilinged  
Living Room and the  
Library in the Residence  
of John C. Leavett, Los  
Angeles, California. Jack  
Donovan, Architect.

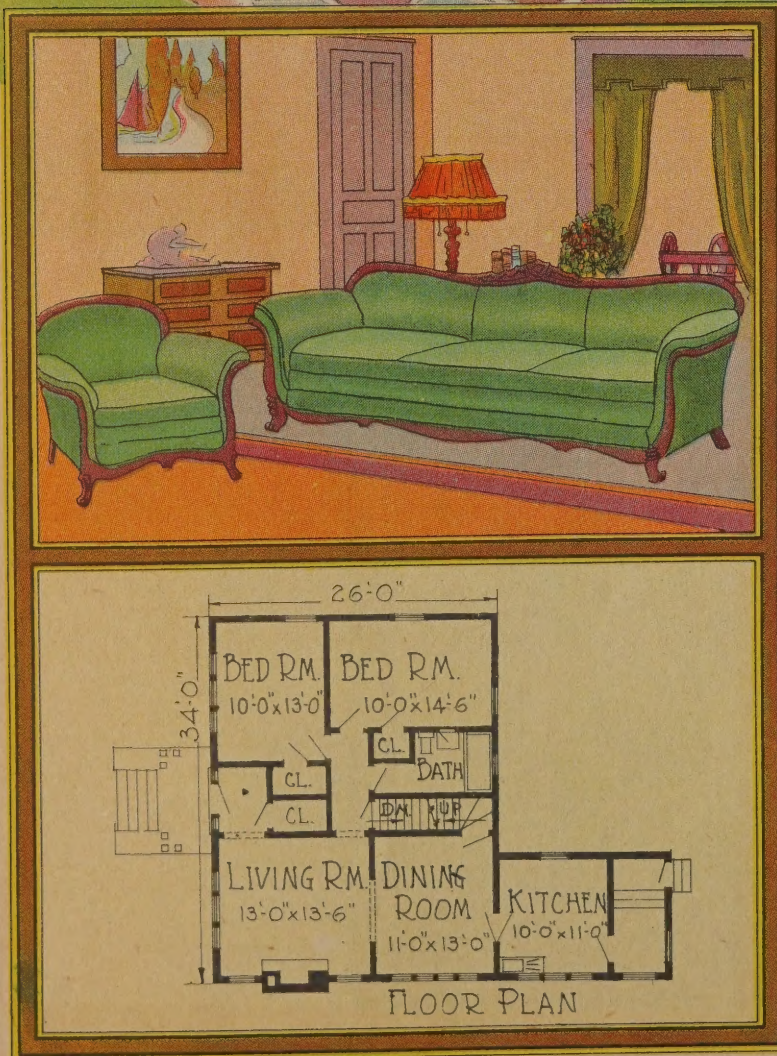
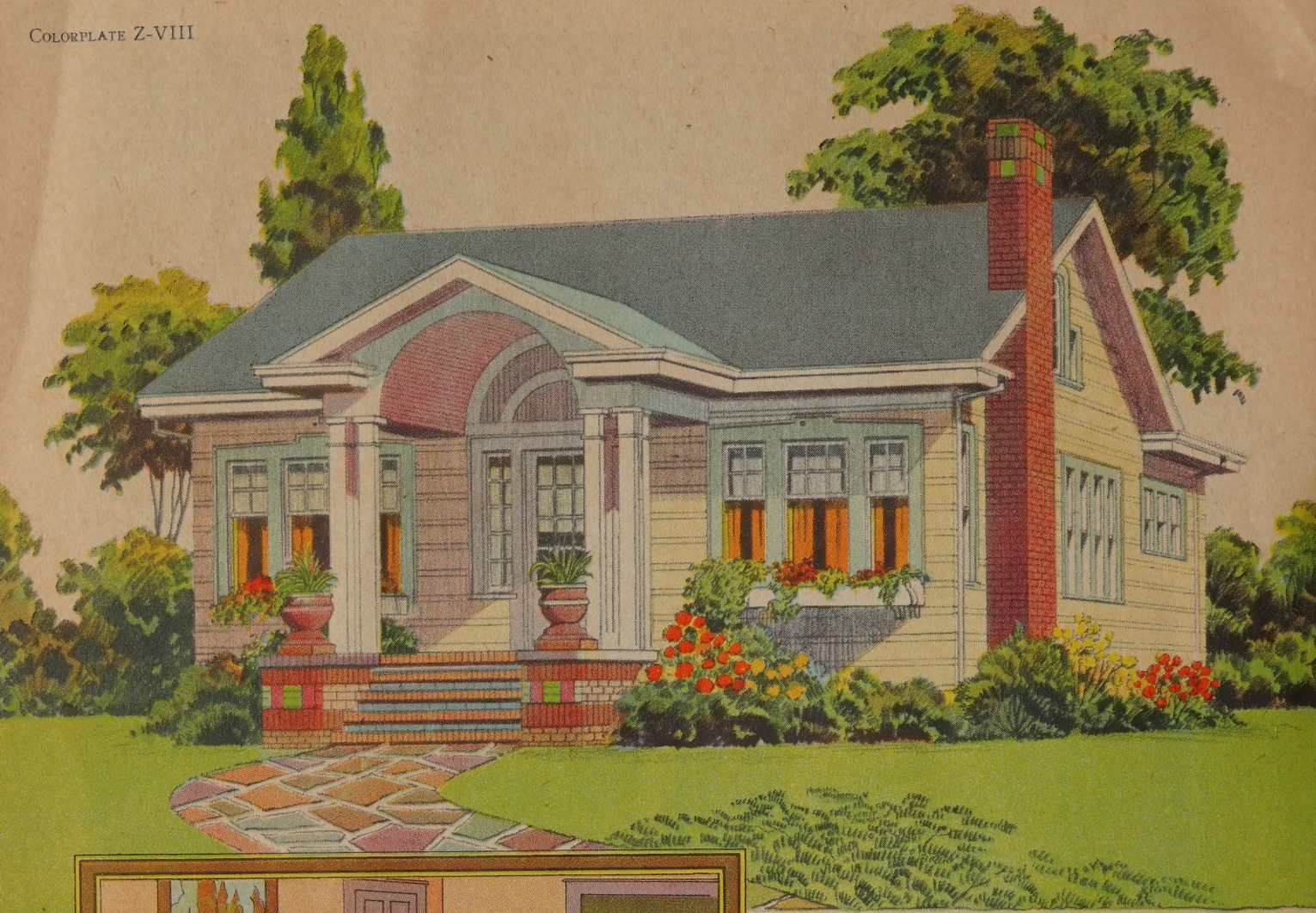




THE Refectory or Dining Nook and another view of the Studio Living Room with Balcony in the Leavett Home.







## The ZEPHER

A DELIGHTFUL western bungalow of five rooms and bath. Principle dimensions 34x26 feet.



Detail of Ornamental Window Group for the Gable Ends.



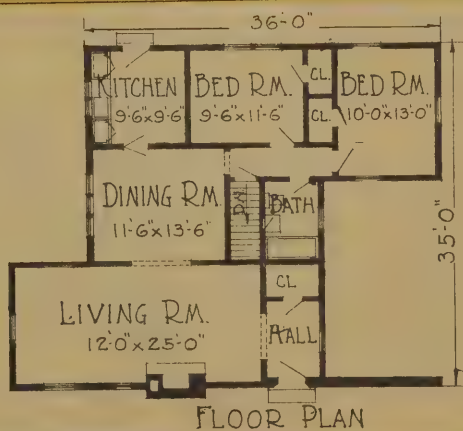
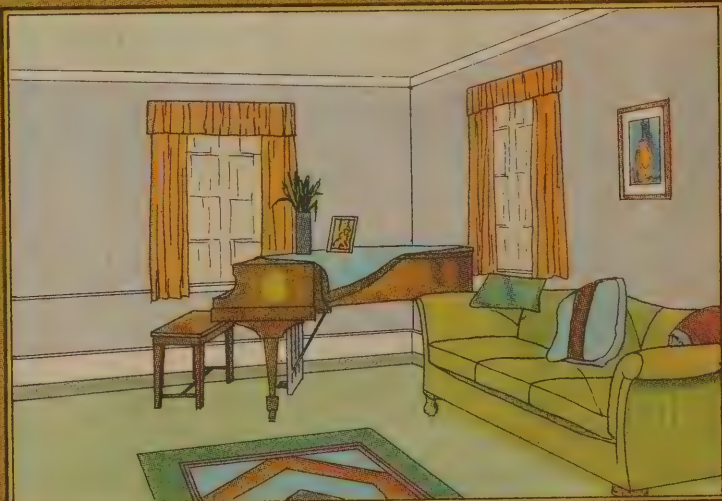


## The ZACATA

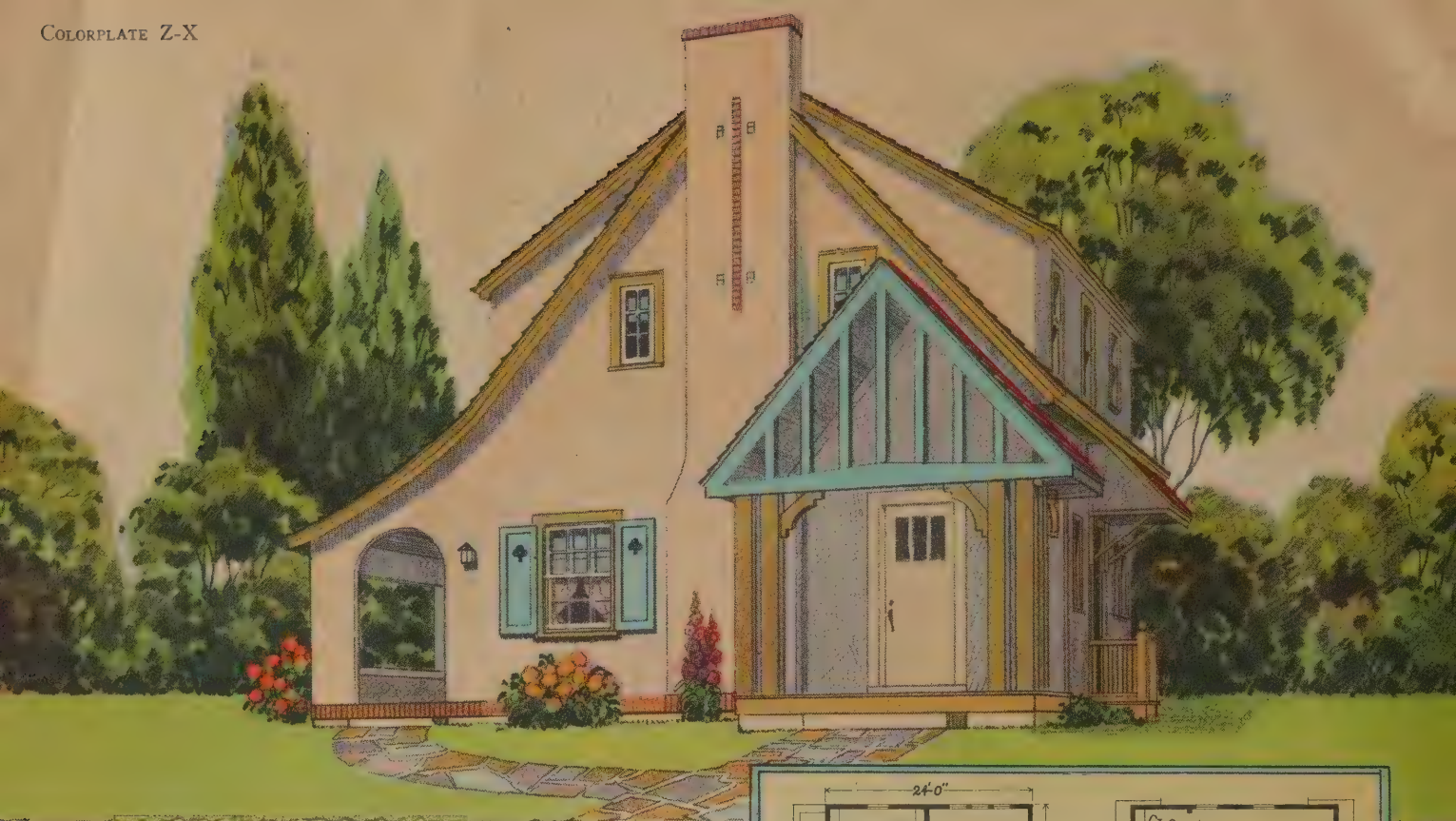
A SPANISH bungalow of unique appeal, containing five rooms and bath and a partially enclosed garden.



Detail of Entrance.

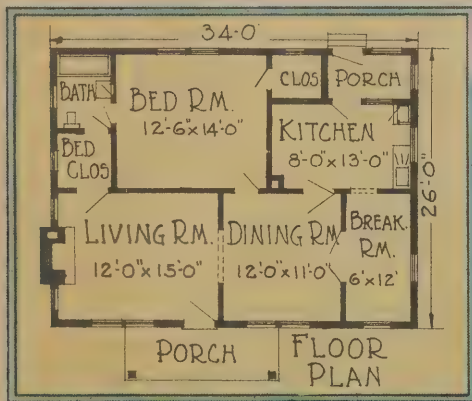






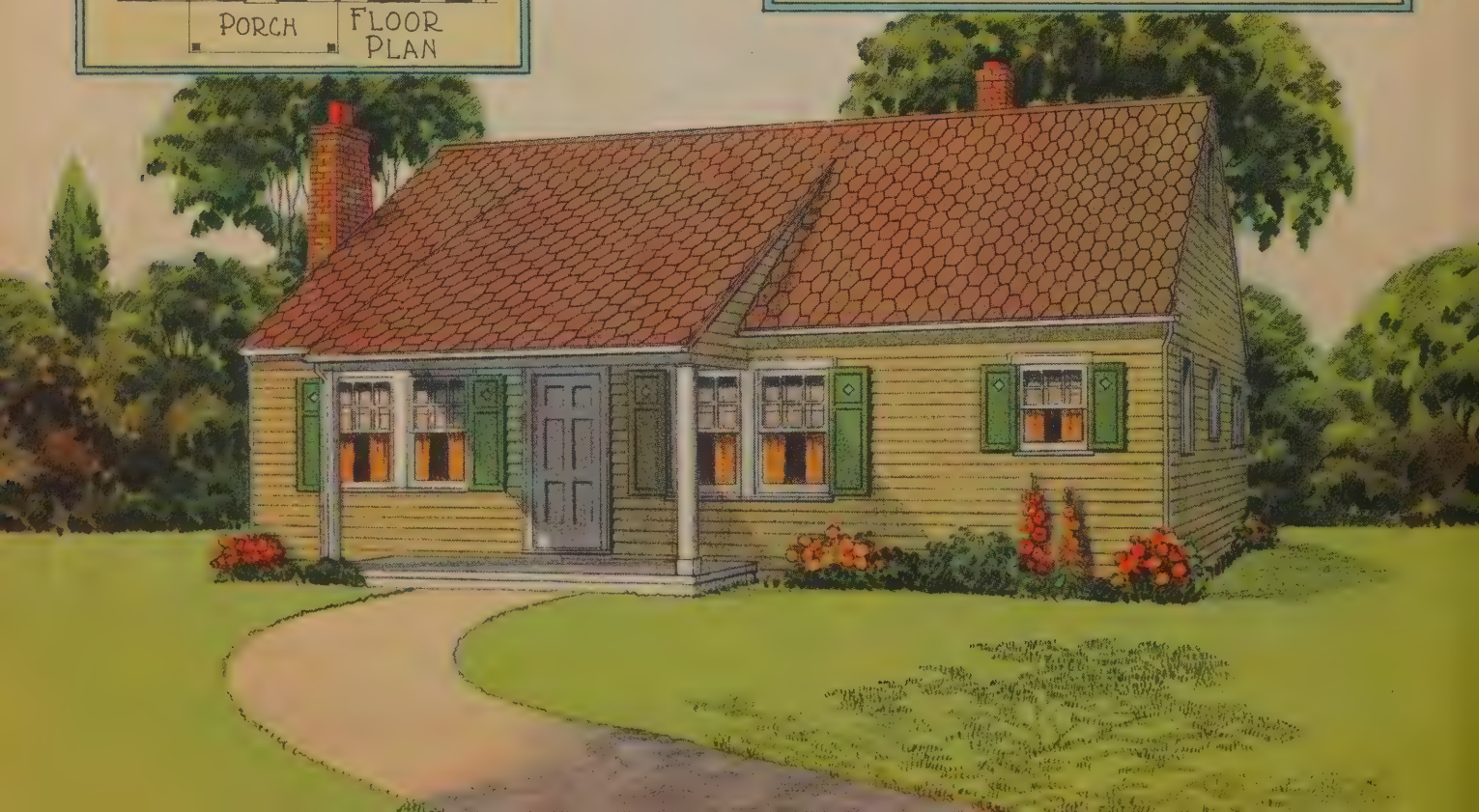
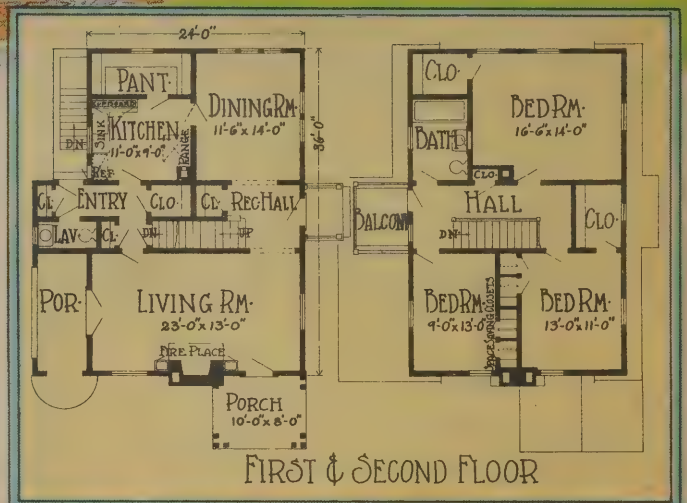
## The ZENDA

ABOVE and to the right is presented this delightful English design. Size 24x36 feet.

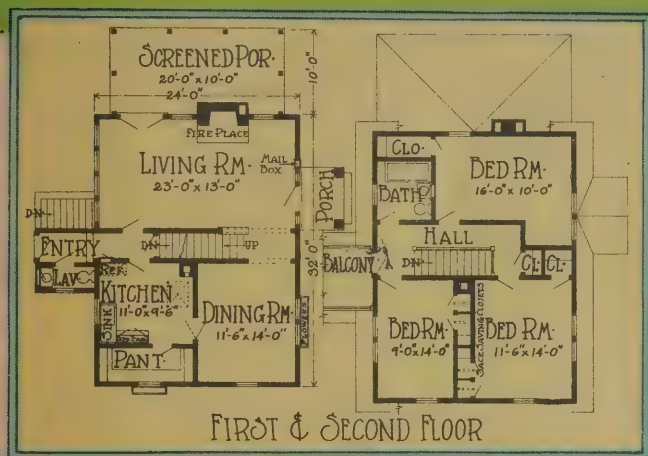
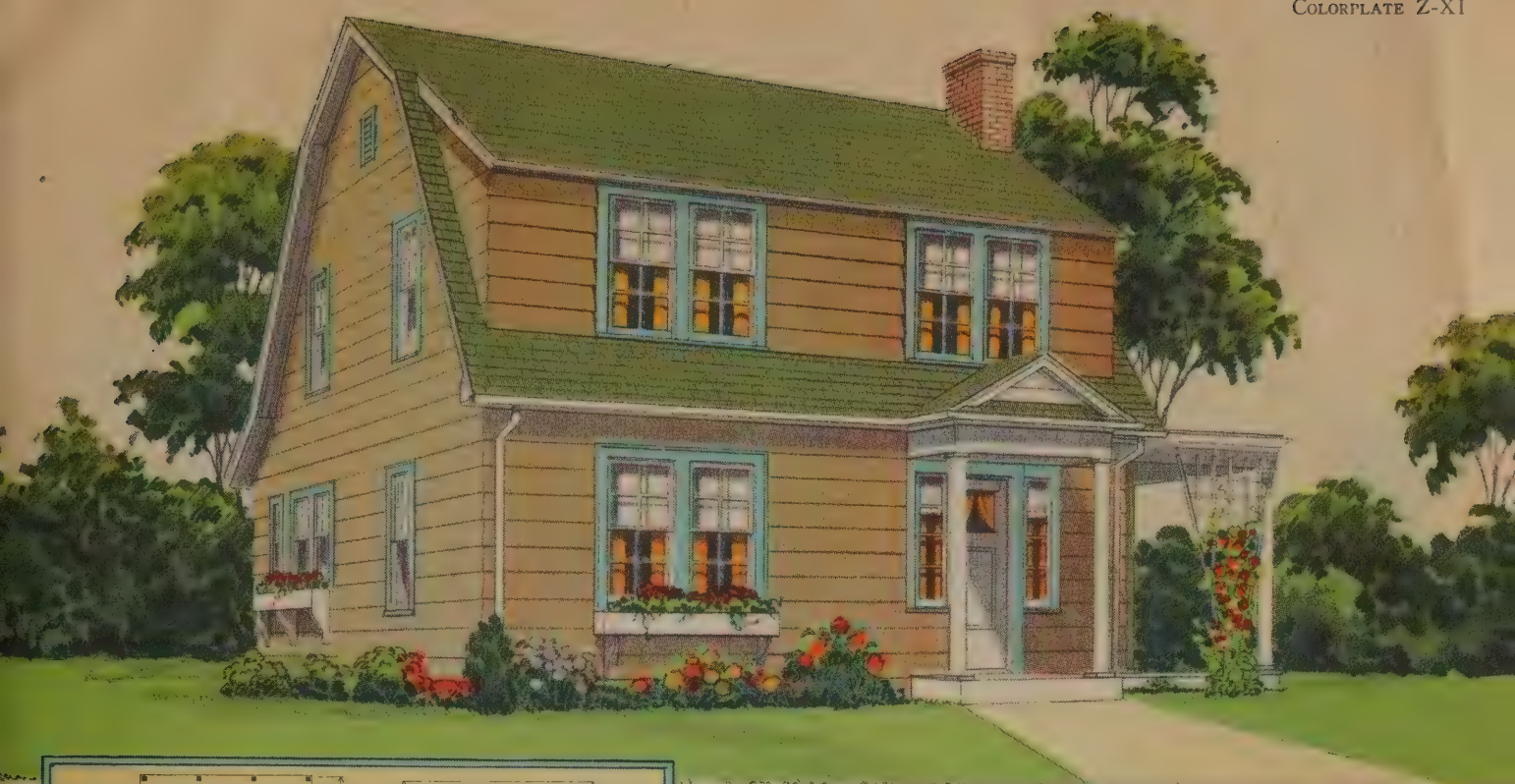


## The ZARTMAN

BELOW and to the left is illustrated this economy cottage. Size 26x34 feet.





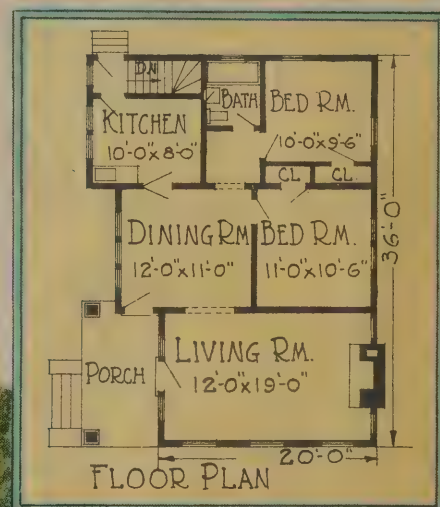


## The ZURICH

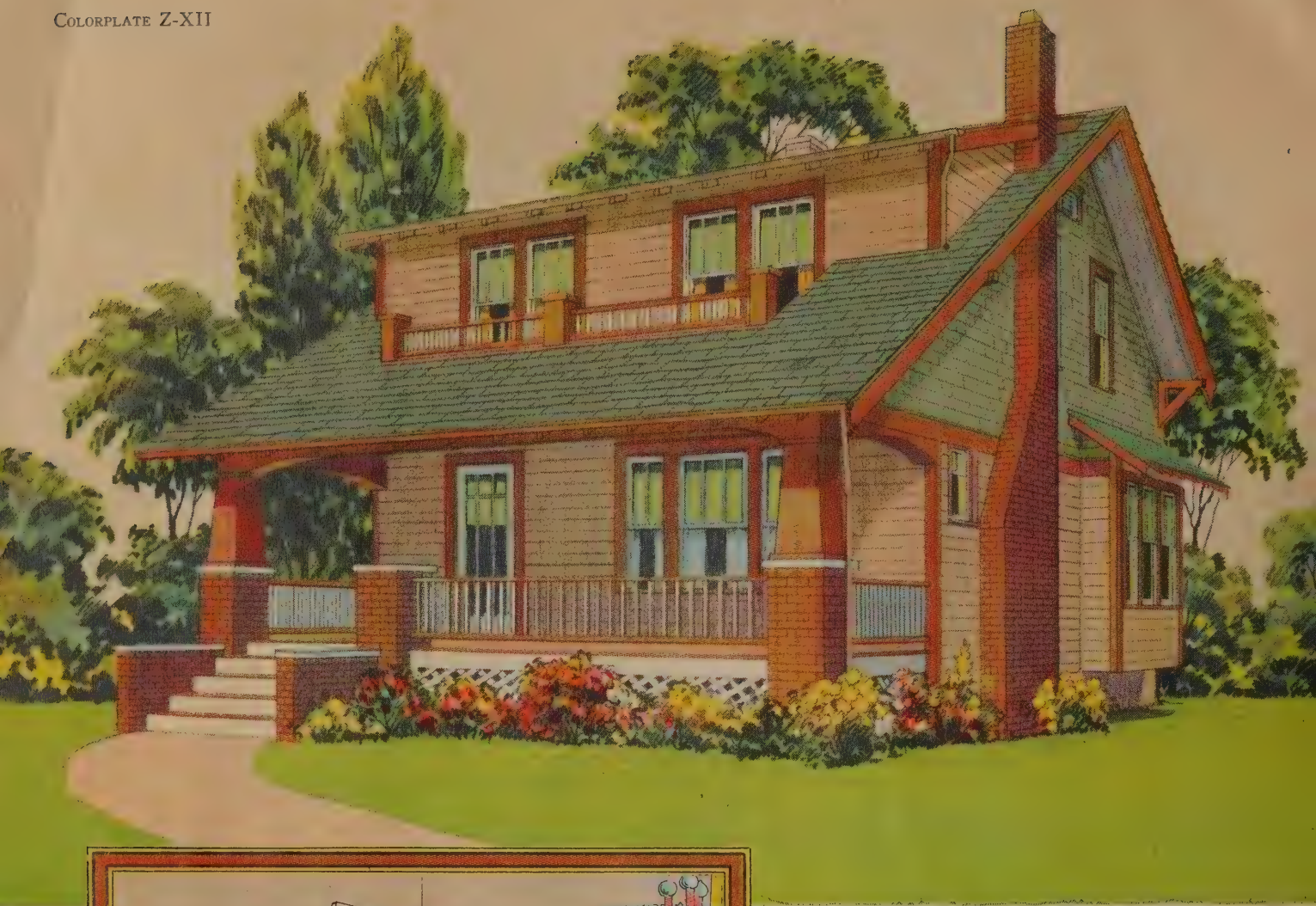
ABOVE and to the left is illustrated this Dutch Colonial home. Size 32x24 feet.

## The ZONA

BELOW and to the right is illustrated a little five-room gem 36 feet deep by 20 feet across the front.

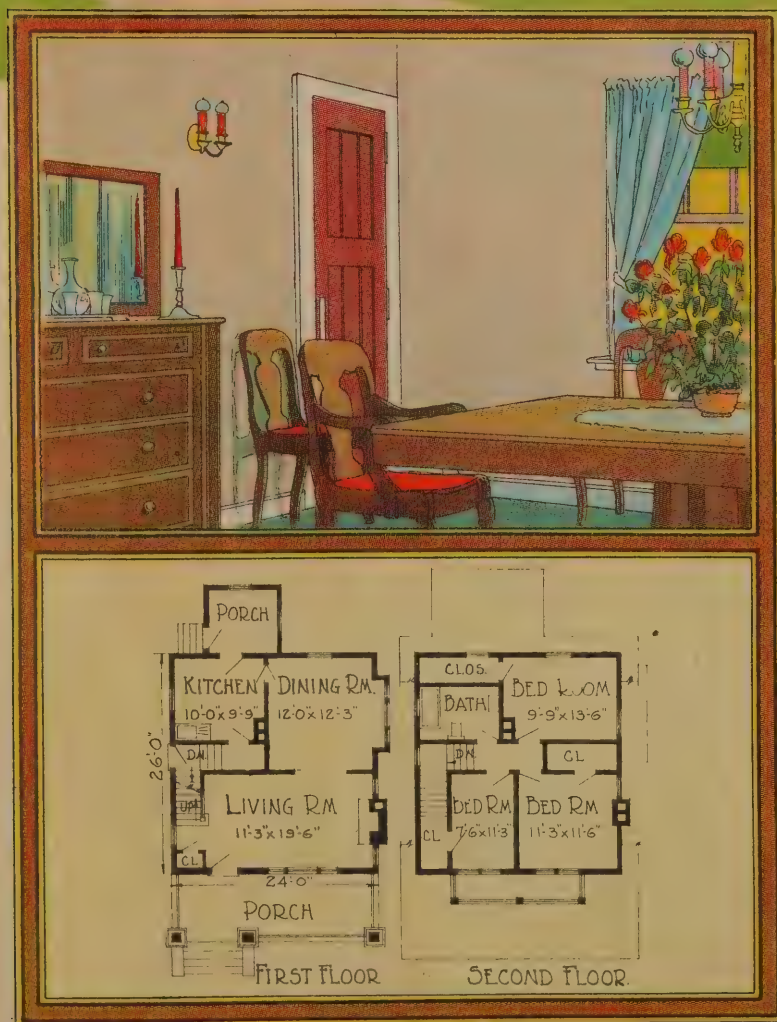






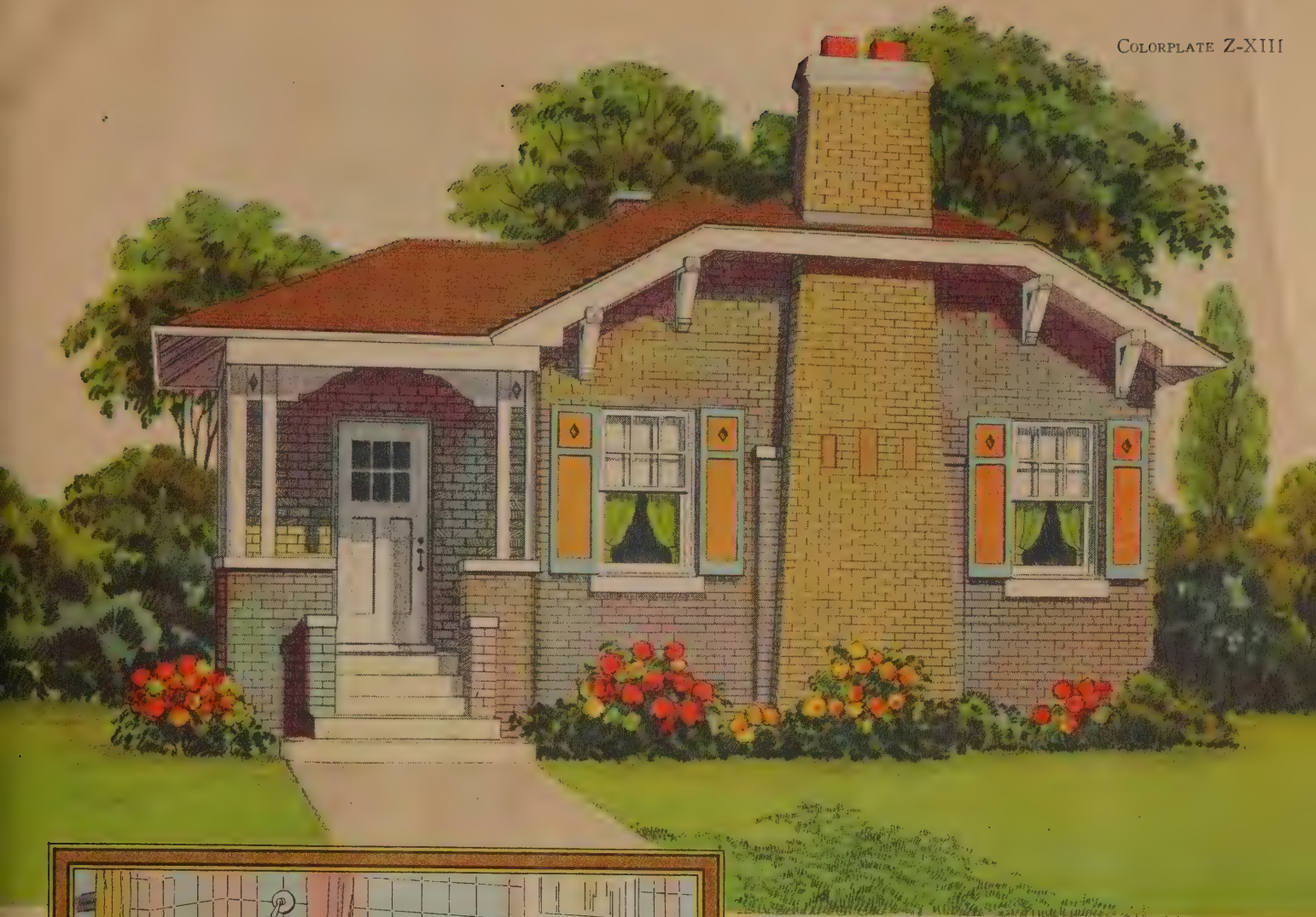
# The ZIMMERMAN

A VERY popular bungalow design with three rooms on each floor. Color sketch to left shows a glimpse of the cheerful dining room.



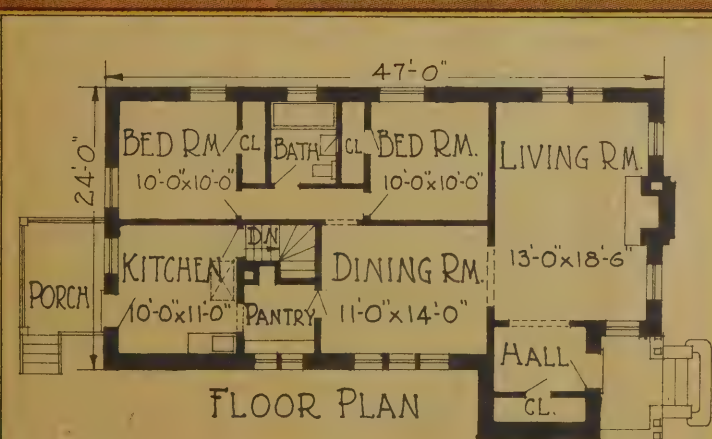
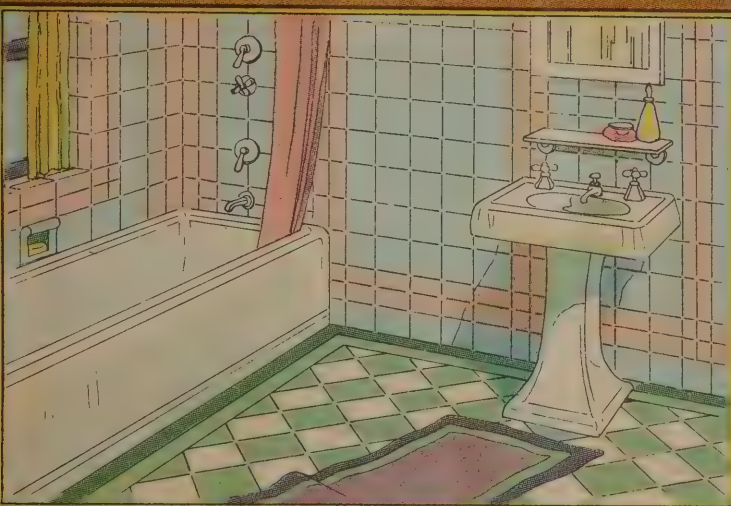
Detail of Upper Window Group with Balcony.





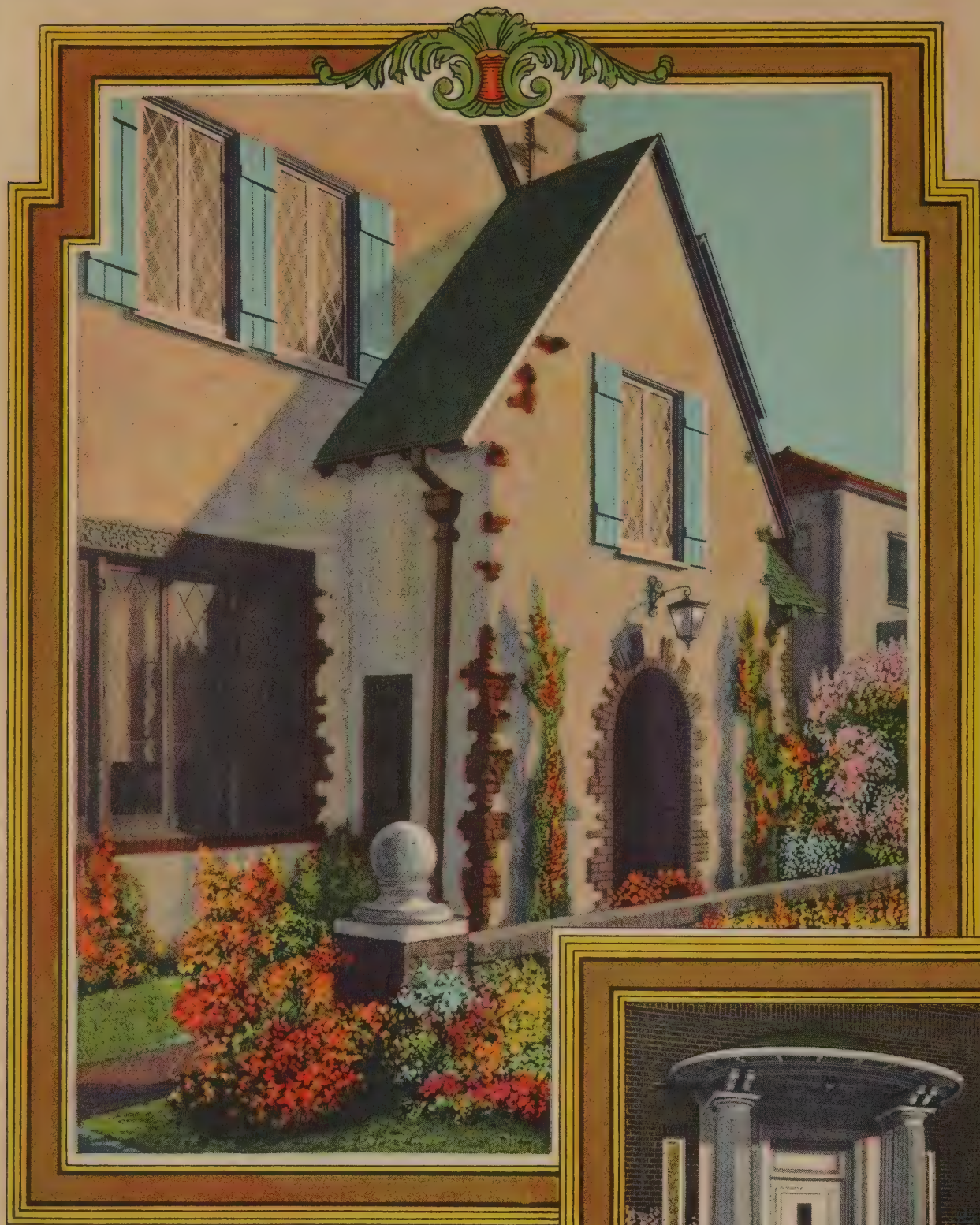
## The ZELDA

A WELL designed brick bungalow of five rooms and bath, 24x47 feet. Color sketch to left illustrates the modern tiled bathroom with combined tub and shower equipment.



Detail of Cornice Treatment Showing Brackets.



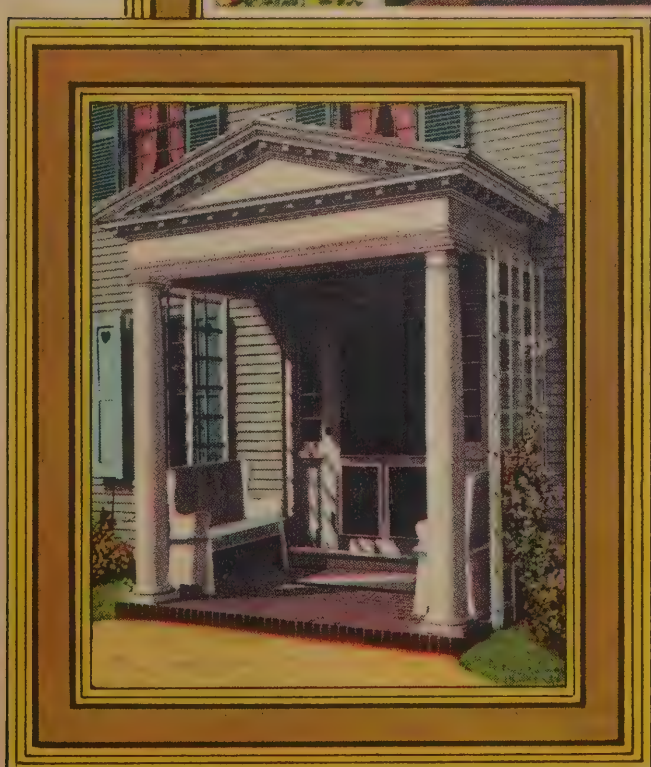


## ENTRANCE TYPES

**E**ACH architectural style has its own unique charm and appeal. Above is a well handled English style entrance in brick and stucco by Chrisholm Fortine & Meickle, Architects, Los Angeles, California. To the right is a severely simple Colonial entrance with fluted columns used in connection with a Chicago home of Colonial design. Although associated with brick construction such entrance columns can be of wood, stone or pressed metal.



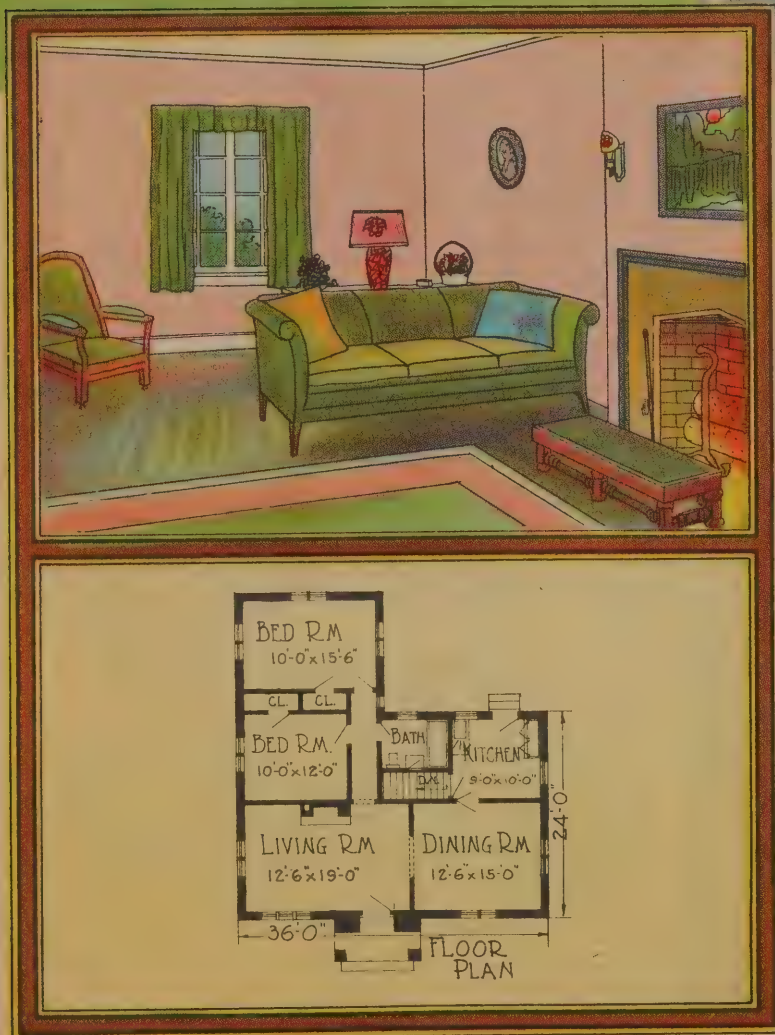




## ENTRANCE TYPES

THE Mediterranean influence with its broad roofed terraces and circle head arch openings is dominant in Florida and elsewhere, especially for the larger homes. The photograph above is an excellent example. Contrast with this the simplicity of the true Colonial style so much favored in the best wood construction as exemplified in this dignified home at Philips Beach, Mass.





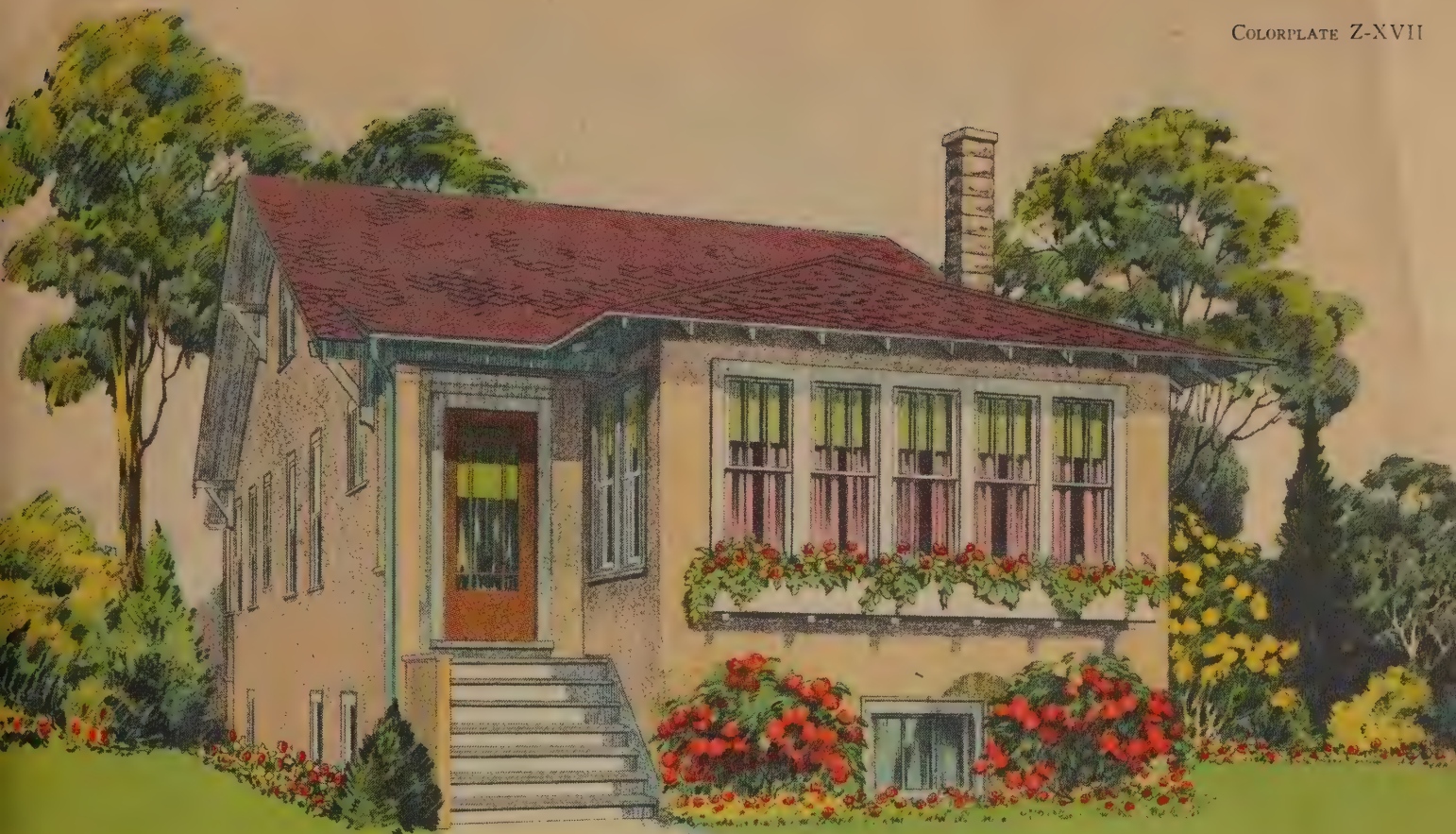
## The ZAMORA

AN inexpensive five-room Spanish bungalow 36 feet wide with a depth through the main part of 24 feet. One bedroom projecting further back forms an L. The warm stucco tints blending with the bright roof tiles make this home a vivid flash against the shrubbery background. Color sketch to left glimpses the charming living room.



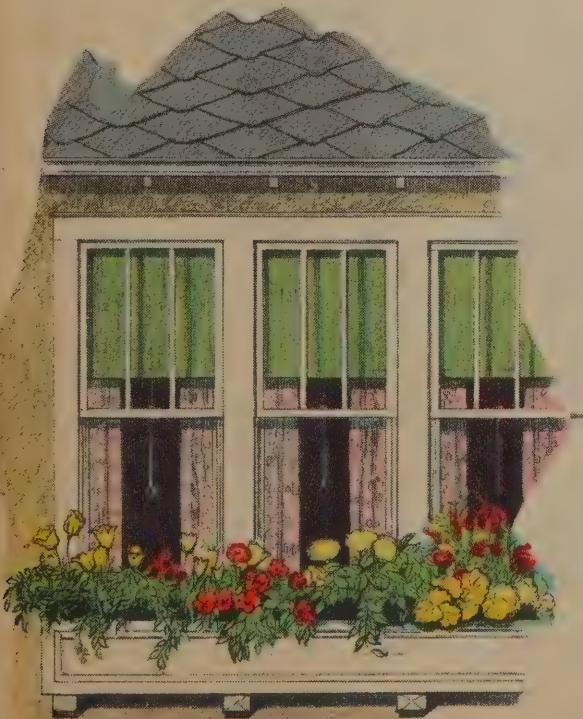
Detail of Antique Ships Lantern  
Flanking the Entrance.



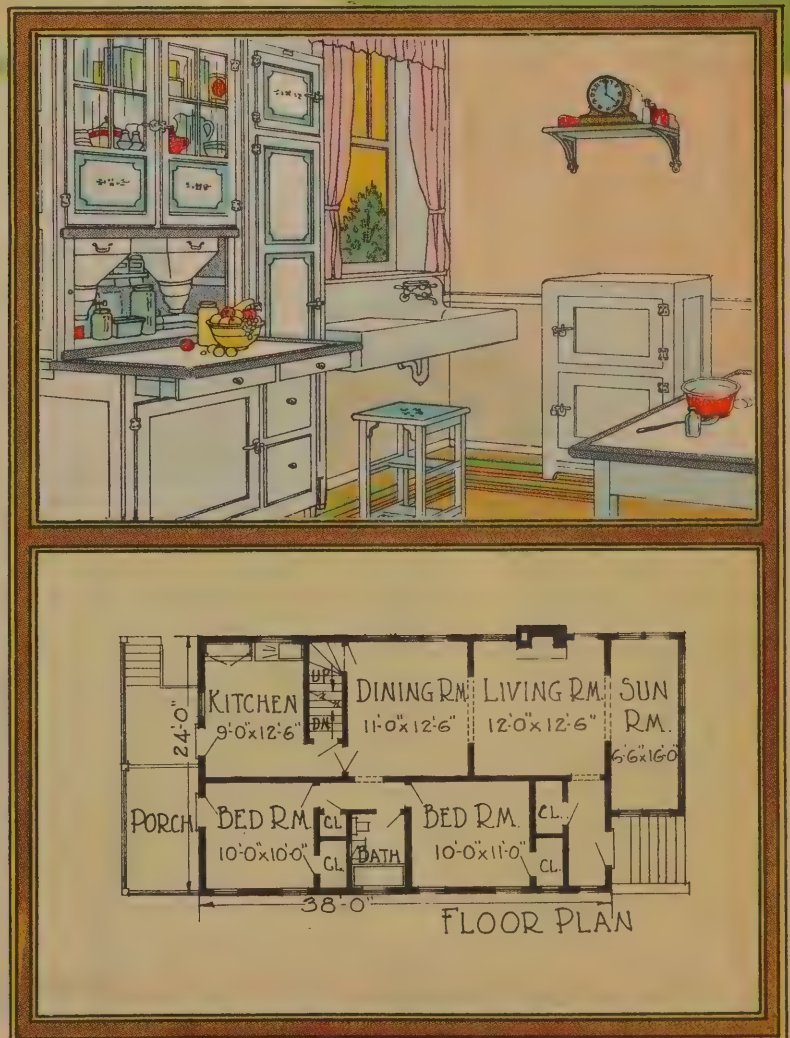


## The ZEELAND

A VERY popular narrow lot stucco bungalow with five rooms, bath and sun room.



Detail of Front Window Group with Built-in Flower Box.





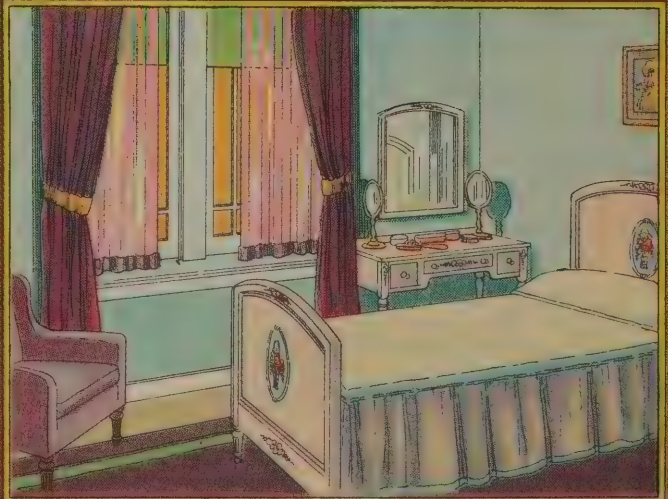


## The ZEIGLER

AN inexpensive shingle home only 24x24 feet and containing six rooms and bath. Color sketch to right shows one of the well furnished bedrooms.



Detail of Upper Window Group with Ornamental Shutters and Projecting Hood.





# Garden Retreats

**E**VERY flower garden to be worthy of the name should have a boundary, an enclosure high and fine. It matters little what its nature may be, of what material it may be made, so long as once within the outdoor living room we feel the sense of privacy, of own-ness which our garden retreats should bring to us.

We feel that the garden to be most inviting should be closely connected to the house, and the general character of the materials used for the enclosure will be controlled by the materials used in the walls and exterior construction of the house. Thus we can be assured of a simplicity and consistency in the use of materials which cannot fail to make the entire scheme excellent.

## The Hedge-Rows

The simplest enclosure would be that natural boundary, so often found in our early New England farmsteads, and even today at times in some parts of the Middle West, namely, the hedge-row. Have you ever as a child tried to climb through the old buckthorn hedge which protected the coveted cherry tree or beloved watermelon patch, only to find that nature in one of her cruel moods had sown the branches with thorns, the marks of which may even today be a permanent remembrance of true protecting enclosures.

Our flowers are seldom so rare, or our hearts so small that we need resort to such a hedge. If a hedge will serve our purpose, and close clipping is desirable, a privet hedge, or even the evergreen arbor vitae or hemlock will bring us a windbreak and an enclosure against the side of which even the most tender plants can thrive.

Hemlock, when unclipped, and white pine also, make an excellent screen toward the north side of an orchard in the northern states, serving as they do as a means of stopping the drying effects of the cold winter winds, and tending to keep more equable the temperature about fruit trees with their tender buds in the spring. Too dense a hedge may not be desirable for it prevents a profusion of bloom due to the shade, and also takes with great glee most of the moisture and nourishment for many feet around its base.

Do you remember the early gardens of perennials and old-fashioned flowers with their beauties framed at blos-

som time with the sturdy lilac or the gardenesque rose of Sharon, or mayhap with the arching snow-laden branches of the Van Houtte's spirea and of the bridal wreath!

## Place of the Lattice

On the small lot, a lattice fence of pleasing design, covered with masses of climbing roses, wistaria or honeysuckle and its hard lines softened with greenery, seems to provide a more definite enclosure. An arch, a gate, a covered seat—these features may be worked out in connection with the lattice, if their proportions receive careful study.

Unless a lattice is an important part of the architectural design of the garden and of the residence, do not paint the lattice white, but rather a soft green which will blend with the surroundings and with the shrubs and grass which provide the background for the living room out-of-doors.

## Stone Enclosures

In this part of the country, with its flat Middle Western topography, but little opportunity is given to avail one's self of the rugged charm of the flower covered retaining wall of stone. Such a wall sturdily holds up an adjacent bank, which would otherwise plunge into and overpower the tender flowers. Many of the boulders of New England farmsteads are now serving a purpose which the pioneers of yesterday never expected would follow the labor of their removal from the stony hillsides.

The stones in such a wall enclosure may be either laid in cement concrete, or if they are laid wide enough may be laid dry with no cement mortar. In the latter case they should be made broad and wide at the base, with the stones sloping in toward the center of the wall, and with a slight batter from the top to the bottom of the wall. In the spaces between the stones fine, well-fertilized, black loam may be filled in to provide a spot where rock-plants and vines may gain a foothold.

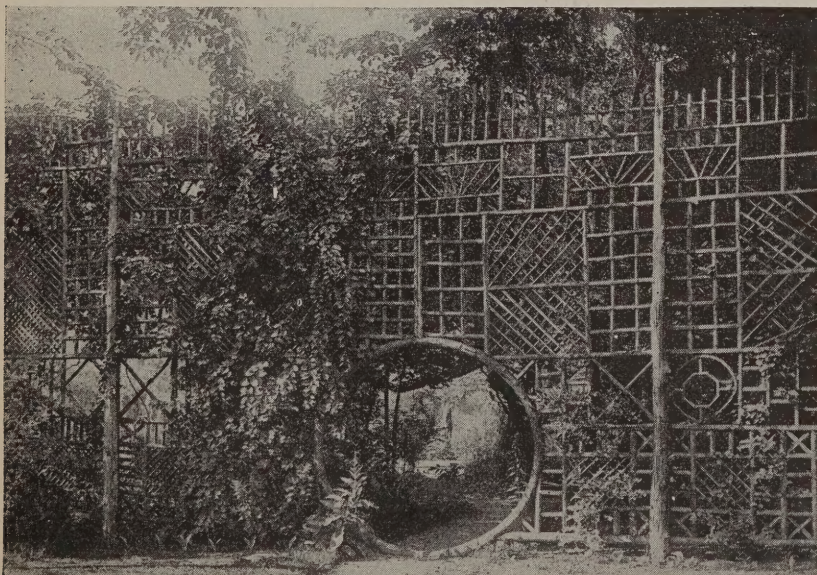
Nor need the boulders be our only stone wall for this section, for limestone with its weathered strata, or even slate in a variety of colors and thicknesses, offers a more finished effect. Such stone as is used should be handled with care, and adapted in texture, and in the design to the architectural character of the residence.

Stone may be used in combination with other materials, and where the house materials warrant it, a brick wall with a stone base, and coping may lend just the touch of formality that is desired. Cut stone ornaments in the wall surface, panels of a different material, and many other fine variations are possible with stone.

## Use of Brick Walls

Brick in its myriad of colors, its charm of texture and its adaptation to varied designs also proves an excellent garden enclosure. Be the wall low or high, pierced or solid, paneled or plain, with light or dark mortar, it proves in all of its forms, an excellent material. Brick can be cleverly used for the terminal pergola columns, for the wall fountain, for the arch above the swinging gate, and I have seen it used with some success in brick seats and in walks.

Various patterns in which brick can be laid also give life and colorful beauty to the wall. The texture may vary from the smooth surface of the pressed brick, to the wire cut tapestry brick in its various shades and colors. Care must be taken not to have too many different kinds of brick in the wall for the effect is restless at best.



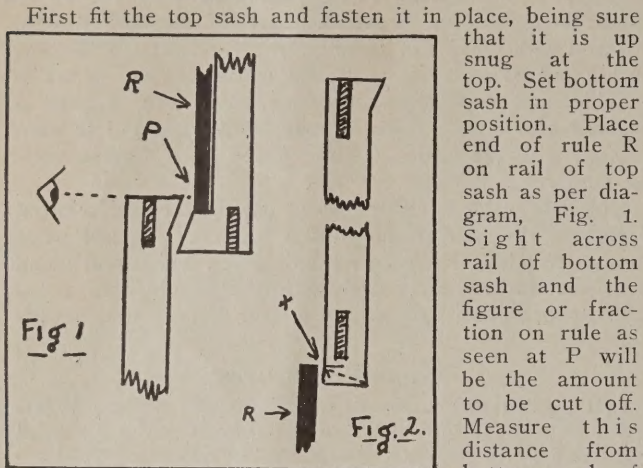
A Lattice Wall Which Effectively Serves Its Purpose and Adds a Touch of Novelty with the Round Gate Revealing a Beautiful Vista Beyond.



# Helpful Suggestions

## Fitting Windows

**T**O hang windows so that check-rails will match accurately, is a simple operation, although it may seem difficult to the amateur.

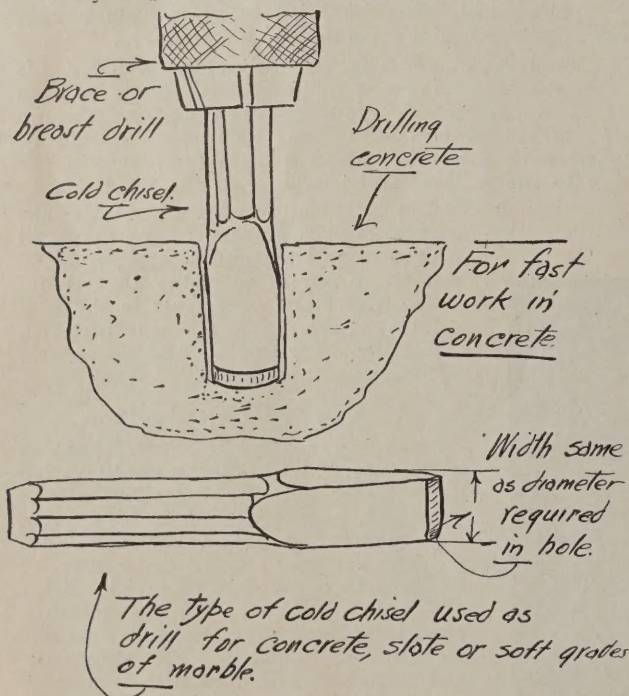


Here is a Method of Hanging Window Sash so That the Check Rails Match Accurately. It is a simple operation.

as shown at dotted line to fit slope of sill. This method gives a perfect fit, both at check rails and at window sill.

## Chisel Drills Slate and Concrete

**S**OME few months ago, the workmen in remodeling a house found among other details of work that it was necessary to drill a slate mantel for the addition of secur-



A Small Cold Chisel, Used as Shown, Was Found to Be a Most Satisfactory Tool for Drilling Slate and Concrete.

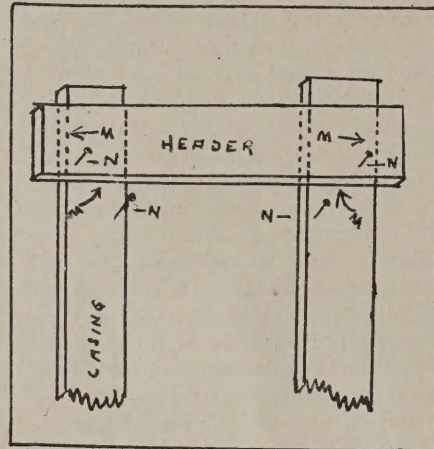
ing bolts to hold the several sections which had been broken. After use of various forms of drills, with indifferent results, a method which finally gave results was that of the use of a small cold chisel as a drill. This simple and apparently crude drill not only accomplished the work of drilling the holes, but it also did the work with the least of effort and in the quickest time.

Acting on the results obtained in this first instance, a

chisel later was used to penetrate a concrete floor for the insertion of a drain pipe. The use of a chisel proved to be, in concrete, better than any other form of drill also. Since that time for all work of drilling slate, marble and concrete the same type of drill, cold chisel, has been used and the results are such that it is probable for any of this work that a better form of drill could not be suggested or recommended.

## A Trimming Trick

**I**N casing up doors and windows, especially on old work or remodeling jobs, the door or window frame may be slightly out of square, so that if side casing is simply



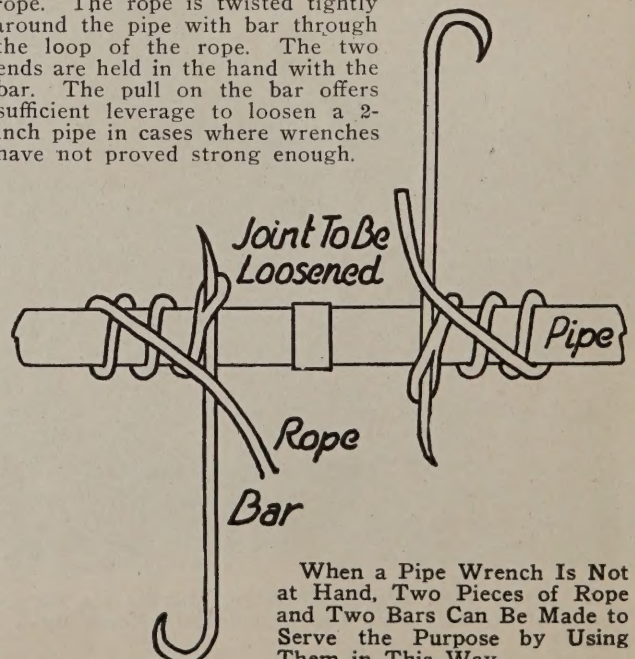
This Is the Way to Make Sure That a Door or Window Casing Will Fit Properly Even if Out of Square.

sawed off to a square mark at the top, the header piece will fail to fit properly.

To avoid this, cut your casing an inch or two longer than needed and tack into position on edge of jamb. Place header across top where wanted and tack at N, N. Both casing and header can then be marked and cut off as at M, thus insuring neat fitting joints.

## Rope Pipe Wrench

**C**ARPENTERS often come across work on a gas or water line when they have no pipe wrench and unless a good substitute is known are up against it. A substitute for a pipe wrench, which will serve very satisfactorily in such an emergency, can be made from a piece of rope. The rope is twisted tightly around the pipe with bar through the loop of the rope. The two ends are held in the hand with the bar. The pull on the bar offers sufficient leverage to loosen a 2-inch pipe in cases where wrenches have not proved strong enough.



When a Pipe Wrench Is Not at Hand, Two Pieces of Rope and Two Bars Can Be Made to Serve the Purpose by Using Them in This Way.



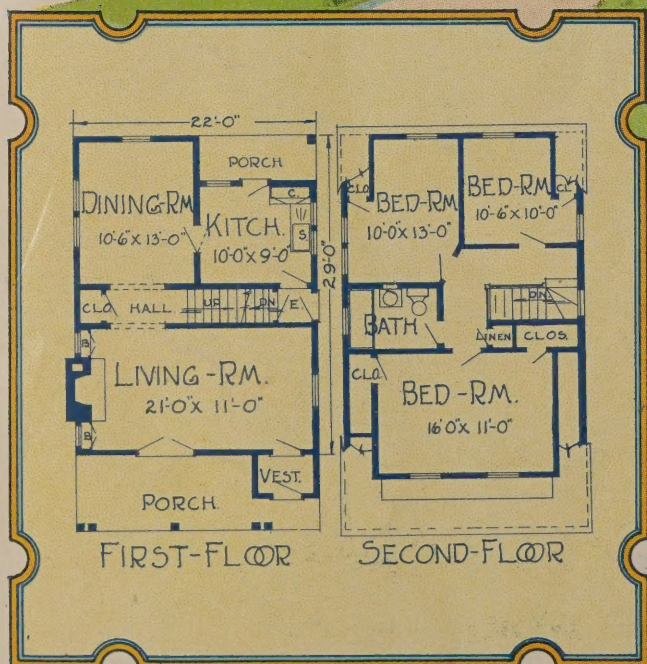


## Bathroom Beauty

THE use of colored tiles for bathroom walls and floors is increasing. Originally white was universal, but many have seen and admired the bathrooms tiled in gray, tan, sage green and other soft colors contrasting sharply with black for the borders. Carrying the tile up for the side of the tub is a very attractive feature of the design illustrated.







## The Zadock

THIS clever little Colonial cottage contains five rooms and bath yet occupies very little space, being only 22 feet wide by 29 feet deep, not counting the front porch. The important rooms are of surprisingly large size for a home of these dimensions. This is a straight-forward, inexpensive home yet because of its good design and pleasing proportions will make a very attractive home in any community.